

## MISCELLANY

Under this department are ordinarily grouped: News Items; Letters; Special Articles; Twenty-five Years Ago column; California Board of Medical Examiners; and other columns as occasion may warrant. Items for the News column must be furnished by the fifteenth of the preceding month. For Book Reviews, see index on the front cover, under Miscellany.

## NEWS

### Coming Meetings

*American Medical Association*, San Francisco, June 13-17, 1938. Olin West, M.D., 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Secretary.

*California Medical Association*, Hotel Huntington, Pasadena, May 9-12, 1938. F. C. Warnshuis, M.D., 450 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Secretary.

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*California State Dental Association*, Stockton, April 4-6, 1938. C. E. Stabler, D.D.S., 1003 Medico-Dental Building, Stockton, General Chairman.

*Pacific Coast Surgical Association*, Los Angeles, February 22-25, 1938. H. Glenn Bell, M.D., University of California Hospital, San Francisco, Secretary.

### Medical Broadcasts\*

#### *Los Angeles County Medical Association*

The radio broadcast program for the Los Angeles County Medical Association for the month of February is as follows:

Thursday, February 3—KECA, 11:00 a. m., The Road to Health.

Saturday, February 5—KFI, 10:00 a. m., The Road to Health; KFAC, 11:30 a. m., Your Doctor and You.

Thursday, February 10—KECA, 11:00 a. m., The Road to Health.

Saturday, February 12—KFI, 10:00 a. m., The Road to Health; KFAC, 11:30 a. m., Your Doctor and You.

Thursday, February 17—KECA, 11:00 a. m., The Road to Health.

Saturday, February 19—KFI, 10:00 a. m., The Road to Health; KFAC, 11:30 a. m., Your Doctor and You.

Thursday, February 24—KECA, 11:00 a. m., The Road to Health.

Saturday, February 26—KFI, 10:00 a. m., The Road to Health; KFAC, 11:30 a. m., Your Doctor and You.

### Resolution Against Special Contracts by Hospitals.—

The following resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Hospital Council of Southern California at a meeting held on January 11, 1938:

WHEREAS, Hospitals are constantly striving to balance budgets, and more often than not fail to balance their budgets;

WHEREAS, True costs studies show many published rates, particularly ward rates, less than cost;

WHEREAS, Insurance companies, corporations with medical departments, physicians doing group practice have asked or demanded special rates and in many cases succeeded in getting them;

WHEREAS, These rates are not founded on any social basis, but are preferential to those most able to pay full costs;

WHEREAS, Such policy of granting special rates to powerful companies has been thoroughly discredited, and branded as bad business ethics;

WHEREAS, Such policy not only is bad for hospitals, but also results in unfair competition in the profession of medicine also; be it therefore

*Resolved*, (a) That hospitals in this Council go on record as disapproving the practice of entering into special contracts at special rates.

(b) That hospitals in this Council recommend and urge all hospitals to grant no rates below their own published

\* County societies giving medical broadcasts are requested to send information as soon as arranged (stating station, day, date and hour, and subject) to CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE, 450 Sutter Street, San Francisco, for inclusion in this column.

schedule, except to individual cases of merit, and to those patients after social service investigation proves such right.

(c) That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the County Medical Association and to its members, assuring each high-class practicing physician that no secret agreements will place him at a disadvantage.

### Associated Hospital Service of Southern California.

The Associated Hospital Service of Southern California have opened offices at Room 528 Chamber of Commerce Building, 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles, telephone Prospect 2579, and have entered into arrangements with Dr. L. B. Rogers, formerly superintendent of the Hollywood Hospital, to act as executive director of the new organization. Other officers are: R. E. Heerman, president; William H. Kiger, vice-president; Leonard K. Brown, secretary; Edward M. Pallette, treasurer. The hospitalization plan of the Associated Hospital Service of Southern California has been approved by the Los Angeles County Medical Association and is before the State Insurance Commissioner.

The following hospitals have become affiliated with the Associated Hospital Service of Southern California, as contracting hospitals, and have been inspected and certified by the State Department of Public Health: Alhambra Hospital, Alhambra; The California Hospital, Los Angeles; Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles; Foster Memorial Hospital, Ventura; Jared Sidney Torrance Memorial, Torrance; Las Campanas Hospital, Compton; Loma Linda Sanitarium and Hospital, Loma Linda; Long Beach Community Hospital; Mercy Hospital, San Diego; Methodist Hospital, Los Angeles; Mission Hospital, Huntington Park; Physicians and Surgeons', Glendale; Presbyterian Hospital, Olmsted Memorial, Lessee Hollywood Hospital; Riverside Community Hospital; San Pedro General Hospital; Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital; Santa Fe Hospital, Los Angeles; Santa Monica Hospital; Scripps Memorial Hospital, La Jolla; Seaside Memorial, Long Beach; St. John's Hospital, Oxnard; St. Joseph's Hospital, Orange; St. Luke's Hospital, Pasadena; White Memorial Hospital, Los Angeles; Hospital of the Good Samaritan, Los Angeles; Centinela Hospital, Inglewood.

**Health Insurance Lecture Series.**—Health insurance and medical sociology are to be made a special order of business by the University of California Medical School through a series of lectures dealing with many phases of these subjects.

The first lecture will come on February 2, when Dr. Paul Dodd will speak on the topic, "Cost of Medical Care." The other lecturers and lectures are as follows:

February 9, Dr. E. F. Penrose, Theory of Health Insurance; February 16, Dr. B. N. Armstrong, The Health Insurance Doctor in England, Denmark, and France; February 23, Dr. P. K. Brown, Health Insurance in the United States; March 2, Dr. A. H. Mowbray, Actuarial Principles of Insurance and Health Insurance; March 9, Dr. W. P. Shepard, the Physician's Place in the Community; March 16, Dr. H. A. Meyer, Health Insurance in Germany; March 23, Dr. J. B. Saunders, Health Insurance in Great Britain; March 30, Dr. T. H. Kelley, Organized Medicine and Health Insurance; April 6, Dr. E. S. Kilgore, The Relationship of Government to Medicine.

The lectures will be open to faculty, resident staff, medical students, members of the profession and all others interested, and attendance is expected from many parts of the State. They will be given in the auditorium of the University of California Extension Division at 540 Powell Street, San Francisco.

The series will be under the direction of Dr. Salvatore P. Lucia, and each lecture will be thrown open for free discussion at its conclusion.

**The Work of the State University.**—The University of California Extension Division exists for the purpose of distributing the benefits of education as widely as possible. It traces its origin to a series of lectures on the tragedies of Shakespeare, inaugurated by the late Professor Charles Mills Gayley on October 10, 1891, almost a half-century ago. These lectures and others offered subsequently were of such popularity that in 1913 it became necessary to organize a division of the University to administer them. Since then the public response to this opportunity for self-improvement has steadily increased. In the year 1935-1936, throughout the State there were 1,981 class courses with 41,047 enrollments. During the same year there were 2,939 enrollments for instruction by correspondence, 123,490 people attended special lectures sponsored by the Extension Division, and an aggregate audience of 1,226,000 people observed 12,263 motion picture or stereopticon programs supplied to schools, clubs, and study groups in various parts of the State.

As these statistics indicate, the University of California is a vastly different kind of institution from the old cloistered universities. It continues, however, to offer technical and specialized instruction as did universities of another day. During regular sessions on its seven campuses last year, 23,000 men and women were in residence, and more than 4,000 additional attended summer sessions. But public universities in a modern democracy must be more than centers of higher learning. They must be clearing houses where the knowledge of the world is brought to bear upon the problems of the commonwealth, and where the public can find technical assistance and intellectual leadership. The University of California bears these responsibilities. It sponsors investigations, and publishes its findings in scores of different fields, from agriculture to medicine and from history and government to mining and civil engineering. The courses announced in this booklet are a part of the public service of the University of California. They help men and women to gain more from life.—From the brochure, "Lifelong Learning," Berkeley, December 20, 1937, Vol. 7, No. 21.

**Second National Social Hygiene Day.**—*Social Hygiene News* of December 1, 1937, prints the following letter from President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University:

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Friends and Members of the American Social Hygiene Association:

Syphilis is in the headlines, on club programs, on the screen, on the air, on bookshelves, on the public mind!

What next? Will the nation merely talk and not act? Will nearly twenty million people continue to suffer with syphilis and its twin peril, gonorrhea, and threaten other millions? Shall we keep on letting 500,000 new cases of syphilis appear each year? Thousands more to become needlessly blind or crippled? Taxpayers to bear the burden of caring for the 10 per cent of inmates of mental institutions who are there because of preventable end-results of syphilis? Shall sixty thousand syphilitic babies be born each year?

Not if the Association's Antisyphilis Committee can summon support needed to rally the nation against these vicious and expensive diseases. Experience in other countries shows that these maladies can be checked. American medical science is competent to do its part. Syphilis and gonorrhea can be conquered if—

1. Everybody learns how dangerous they are.
2. Those infected are taught to seek treatment early.
3. Proper treatment is assured for all who need it.
4. Health departments and cooperating agencies are furnished with enough money and personnel to do what is necessary.

Surgeon-General Parran looks to this Association to lead the way in "telling all the people." Its National Antisyphilis Committee, headed by General John J. Pershing, is charged with this duty and is raising \$500,000 required by the Association. The Second National Social Hygiene Day, February 2, 1938, will draw attention to a most tragic aspect of syphilis—its attack on young men and women.

Will you help? Your membership dues, with any additional contribution you can spare, mean much. And as a citizen, you can hardly afford to be without the *Journal of Social Hygiene*, the *Social Hygiene News*, and other up-to-date publications. We count on you for 1938!

Sincerely yours,

RAY LYMAN WILBUR, M.D.  
President, American Social Hygiene Association.

**Examinations: American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.**—The general oral, clinical, and pathological examinations for all candidates (Groups A and B) will be conducted by the entire Board, meeting in San Francisco on June 13 and 14, 1938, immediately prior to the meeting of the American Medical Association.

Application for admission to the June, 1938, Group A examinations must be on an official application form and filed in the secretary's office before April 1, 1938.

The annual informal dinner and general meeting of the Board will be held at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on Wednesday evening, June 15, at seven o'clock. Dr. William D. Cutter, Secretary of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, will be the guest speaker, and the diplomates certified at the preceding days' examinations will be introduced individually. All diplomates are invited to attend the dinner meeting, and to bring as guests their wives and any persons interested in the work of the Board.

For further information and application blanks, address Dr. Paul Titus, Secretary, 1015 Highland Building, Pittsburgh, (6), Pennsylvania.

**Publicity Materials for Social Hygiene Day.**—The following item from the December 15, 1937, *Social Hygiene News* indicates how educational campaigns should be arranged:

"The Association staff has been busy for several months on the designing and production of new and arresting publicity materials for general as well as Social Hygiene Day use.

"Notable among these is a long-needed display for the general public. Included in this set are eight texts which are illustrated with drawings and photographs. The set is recommended for clinics and health centers and other places where large numbers of uninformed persons gather. The price will be about \$1.50 per set, postpaid.

"An easel cut-out is being produced for use on drug-store counters. Local health department or social hygiene society leaflets should be placed with the cut-outs to give information concerning early diagnosis and treatment and where these may be obtained. The cut-out was made especially small and attractive so that a maximum number of druggists, who might object to large displays, will be anxious to use them. These will be about \$5 a hundred, with your own imprint on large orders.

"By special arrangement with the publishers of Thomas Parran's 'Shadow on the Land,' a special educational edition is being provided through the Association. Made to sell for \$1 each, they are available in quantity at \$9 per dozen and \$65 per hundred. The text is identical with that of the \$2.50 edition.

"A Press Book will be included with the special kit which is being prepared. Included will be four suggested 'spot news' stories, two editorials, and ten three-minute radio talks. Twenty-five 'spot' announcements for radio will also be available.

"A Social Hygiene Day poster is being produced. The design will also be carried out in several sizes. A stereotype which can be inserted in the regular advertising of department stores, banks, and others will be provided on request.

"The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company offers splendid cooperation. A full-page advertisement will appear in all leading magazines for February. Also a large card, 'Protect Youth from Syphilis,' has been prepared and is offered for use in developing a store window display.

"The New York State Department of Health is offering its electrical transcriptions and may be able to release a new motion picture 'trailer' in time for general use on February 2.

"Look in the October *Journal of Social Hygiene* for recent bibliography.

"An appealing twenty-four-sheet outdoor billboard poster urging blood tests for expectant mothers is available for use in your community. Arrange for free space with your local outdoor advertising company. The Association can provide these posters at \$1.50 each. Included, without extra cost, is a narrow strip announcing Social Hygiene Day to be pasted across the larger display. Hundreds of billboards will carry this poster during January."

**Community Program for Combating Syphilis and Gonorrhea.\***—Details of a modern program for combating syphilis and gonorrhea will differ from city to city in accordance with the size and character of each, but principles based on accepted facts should be identical wherever applied.

Briefly, a community program reduces itself to a few basic factors. These are education, case finding, and treatment.

Through education and various types of publicity, popular support can be rallied for the city's fight on syphilis and gonorrhea and the conditions which favor their spread.

Case finding receives impetus through well-directed publicity. Places for diagnosis and treatment should be made familiar to all, and adequate clinic facilities should be provided, including availability of free or inexpensive laboratory services.

The solution of the problem of treatment for the many neglected cases of syphilis is not in establishing more and larger clinics, but rather in coöperation with private practitioners and voluntary hospitals and clinics.

Departments of health may aid, however, by providing free drugs, free consultation regarding therapy, and the services of a public health nurse in the follow-up of lapsed cases.

Sources of funds for a city program are, first, the city budget; second, Security Act funds through state departments of health; and third, WPA funds through special projects.

Local voluntary agencies such as social hygiene societies can be of great practical assistance in many aspects of the program, especially with regard to popular education, professional training, and the creation of favorable public opinion.

**Rabies Widely Prevalent Among Dogs: Cases Doubled in 1937.**—More than two thousand rabid dogs have been reported in California during 1937, twice as many as have ever been reported during a single year in the history of the State. Most of these diseased animals have been discovered in Southern California, but recently more have been found in the central coast region and in the San Joaquin Valley. The Sacramento Valley is free of the disease, and only a few cases have been found in the region north of the bay of San Francisco.

At the request of local health officers the State has placed a quarantine on dogs and cats in Santa Clara and Ventura counties. Under the quarantine regulations all dogs and cats must be kept under confinement upon the private premises of the owners under restraint by leash or in closed cages or paddocks. It is the duty of peace officers and deputies of the county health officer to enforce the provisions of the order.

The great reservoir of rabies infection is in the stray dog population. If stray dogs were reduced to a minimum, rabies could be controlled easily. It would appear that the spread of the disease is from south to north, and it is probable that stray dogs are responsible for the spread. Communities in which stray dogs are impounded regularly and in routine manner have little to fear from rabies.

A veterinarian in Los Angeles County was recently bitten on the thumb by a dog that he had under treatment. It was not known until after the dog died that he suffered from rabies. In spite of the fact that the Pasteur treatment for the prevention of rabies was given to the patient, he developed the disease ten weeks after having been bitten and died. There is no history of any individual contracting rabies having recovered. The treatment is preventive only, and once the symptoms of the disease appear death is certain.

Children cannot be adequately protected against this highly fatal disease in those communities where no efforts are exerted to control stray dogs. When the disease is as prevalent as at the present time, it is important that community action be taken in the provision of adequate safeguards. The State Department of Public Health is ready to assist any community that may desire to take definite action in the control of the disease and in establishing preventive measures.

\* Condensed from the article by Walter Clarke, M. D., Executive Director of The American Social Hygiene Association, in the March 6, 1937, *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

**Botulism.**—A fatal case of botulism was recorded in Los Angeles County, where a woman opened a jar of home-canned corn, tasted it without swallowing any, and threw the contents to the chickens. Ten chickens died the same day and five the next day, all having symptoms of limber neck. The woman was taken sick October 5, within thirty hours after tasting the corn, and died October 12.

**Marriages Increase.**—There were 48,305 marriages registered in California during the first nine months of the present year, as compared with 44,938 such events that were registered during the first nine months of 1936. This represents an increase of 7.5 per cent. The comparison of marriages by the months for the periods under discussion is as follows:

	1937	1936
January .....	4409	4201
February .....	4000	4058
March .....	4428	3959
April .....	4509	4516
May .....	4366	3870
June .....	8081	7263
July .....	6001	5733
August .....	6155	5406
September .....	6336	5932
Total .....	48,305	44,938

**Lemon Juice.**—Nearly half the samples of so-called pure lemon juice taken by food and drug inspectors and sent to the State Laboratory for analysis have been found to be adulterated with citric acid and water so as to cheapen the product.

Most of such lemon juice is sold to "on sale" places in unsealed bottles, making it sometimes difficult for the inspectors to ascertain whether the manufacturer or retailer is responsible for the adulteration.

One retailer and one manufacturer were cited for violation of the Pure Foods Act in that the product, labeled "100 per cent Pure Lemon Juice," contained one-half water and added citric acid.

The retailer claimed that he did not tamper with the bottle, and the manufacturer stated that it was made of pure lemon juice.

However, another sample of the manufacturer's product taken at a different place showed the identical analysis of that taken at the original retailer, which proved to our satisfaction that the manufacturer was responsible for the adulteration.

**Ten Planks in a Platform.**—The members of the Maternal Welfare Committee of the New York State Medical Society recently sat around a table in Rochester for their third annual meeting and drew up suggestions to help county medical societies in the state provide safe care for mothers.

The ten suggestions, as reported in the *State Journal of Medicine*, are as follows:

1. More emphasis should be placed on adequate rather than on minimum standards of prenatal care.
2. Greater attention should be given to eugenics rather than to birth control.
3. Every county medical society should include in its postgraduate instruction for doctors "refresher" courses in obstetrics.
4. The study of maternal deaths should be continued to determine preventability, with a committee meeting regularly.
5. A physicians' speakers' service should be organized for lay groups.
6. In each county of the state, a large public meeting should be held to bring to the attention of everyone the need for saving the lives of mothers and babies.
7. Greater emphasis should be placed on the value of a routine Wassermann test for syphilis for every prospective mother immediately after a diagnosis for pregnancy is made.
8. The coöperation of all interested agencies in the community should be enlisted.
9. The interest of women should be secured, particularly such groups as the Woman's Auxiliary of the County Medical Society.
10. The assistance of the Maternity Center Association should be sought.

**National Tuberculosis Association.**—Dr. Cameron St. C. Guild of the National Tuberculosis Association will be one of the visiting lecturers on public health at the University of California from January 16 to February 19. Doctor Guild, who is secretary of the Committee on Tuberculosis Among Negroes of the National Tuberculosis Association, will lecture on rural health administration.

**Federal Grants Totaling \$16,318,640 for Public Assistance in Eighteen States Announced.**—The amount of the grant for each form of assistance, the total federal funds allotted and the estimated number of individuals being aided under the various California programs during January, are shown in the following table:

State	Aid to	Estimated Number of Recipients	Grant	Total Federal Funds Allotted to State
California.....	Aged	95,000	\$4,894,975.55	} \$5,540,429.83
	Blind	5,300	261,088.98	
	Children	28,000	384,365.30	

**Association of Western Hospitals' Twelfth Annual Convention.**—A gathering of equal moment to medical men and hospital authorities alike will take place in San Francisco at the Fairmont Hotel on February 28 and March 1, 2, and 3. It will be the twelfth annual convention of the Association of Western Hospitals and the western conference of the Catholic Hospital Association, meeting jointly. At least two thousand delegates are expected from all of the eleven western states.

Of prime interest to medical men will be the appearance of Dr. Malcolm T. MacEachern, head of the hospital section of the American College of Surgeons; Dr. J. C. Geiger, Health Officer of San Francisco; and other leaders of national, state, and county medical associations.

The outstanding theme of the conventions will be hospital costs, which certainly concern the doctor as closely as they do the hospital. Group hospitalization, the establishment of colonies for both alcoholics and epileptics, a cancer clinic, and the problems of hospital personnel, will be other outstanding topics.

Medical men generally are cordially and earnestly invited to attend the sessions of the convention, and particularly the showing of the exhibits of hospital appliances which this year promise to be greater than ever before.

This is the annual meeting of some 1,500 hospitals in the West to discuss their common problems and their common needs.

**Faith in Radiation May Hinder Cancer Treatment.**—Despite the great strides that have been made in treating cancer with irradiation, early diagnosis and prompt surgery are still the most effective weapons which medical science can employ in combating this disease.

This view was expressed recently by Dr. Frank Hinman, clinical professor of urology at the University of California Medical School, in pointing out that faith in the success of radium and x-ray treatment has led to many failures in the treatment of cancer and caused some physicians to lose sight of the value of early treatment and surgery.

Doctor Hinman pointed out that irradiation has replaced surgery in the treatment of certain forms of cancer. In these cases early diagnosis, which means recognizing the cancer before it has time to spread throughout the body, while extremely important, is not as essential as when surgery is required.

Nevertheless, with the exception of a few radio-curable cancers, mortality from this disease remains about as high as ever. Doctor Hinman attributes this to the fact that success with irradiation has lowered efficiency in dealing with radio-resistant forms of cancer. Early diagnosis is made no more frequently and acted upon less promptly than in the days before irradiation seized the medical fancy. These two factors, believes Doctor Hinman, explain many failures in cancer treatment.

Until the cause for cancer is determined and a specific cure found, he says, physicians should stick to the slogan, "Early diagnosis and prompt surgery."—*University of California Bulletin*, January 4, 1938.

**Know the Truth—Save Our Youth.**—The American Social Hygiene Association, of which Dr. William F. Snow, one time Director of the California State Board of Public Health, is now the executive officer, recently printed the following:

"Of the half-million new cases of syphilis which come to physicians and clinics for treatment each year, one in five is found among youngsters under twenty years of age.

"More amazing, perhaps, is the fact that half of all new syphilis infections are contracted by individuals between twenty and thirty years of age. Yet this age group represents only one-sixth of the total population.

"Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of the American Social Hygiene Association, said recently: 'The real perils in America today are alcohol and gasoline on the highway and the gonococcus and spirochete in the byway,' and, he added, 'syphilis and gonorrhea are certainly among the greatest menaces to boys and girls.'

"Young people are learning the truth about these diseases and are accepting the challenge to fight these foes of health and happiness. Parents, youth leaders, social hygiene agencies, and health authorities see the tremendous opportunities, backed by an awakened public opinion, for successfully attacking the enemy."

**Severe Heart Pain Due to Obesity in Many Cases.**—Severe and sometimes disabling chest pains which resemble the symptoms of angina pectoris may be traced in many instances to the patient's excessively overweight condition, according to Dr. William J. Kerr, professor of medicine in the University of California Medical School.

Speaking before the eighth annual postgraduate symposium on heart disease held in San Francisco recently, Doctor Kerr revealed that the University Medical School has obtained excellent results in treating overweight sufferers from chest pain, breathlessness and low blood pressure.

The pain, similar to that of angina pectoris in this condition, is presumed to be due to an insufficient supply of oxygen to the muscles of the heart. Doctor Kerr believes, on the basis of personal observation of a large number of patients, that the chief and precipitating causes of the pain lie outside the heart itself. He lays the blame on conditions which prevent the heart from filling with an adequate amount of oxygen carrying blood. Extreme obesity, and resultant abnormal posture is one of these conditions, he says.

At the University Medical School, overweight patients have been put on a special diet designed to reduce the weight to normal, and properly fitted abdominal belts have been applied. Later, postural exercises have been prescribed. In every case in which this has been done, the attacks of pain have been relieved.

The reason for this cessation of pain cannot be listed categorically, according to Doctor Kerr. However, he believes that it is due to the restoration of the normal position and movements of the diaphragm, the change in pressure within the abdomen and chest, and the increased freedom of motion enjoyed by the chest in breathing. All these factors apparently combine to aid the heart in filling itself with an adequate supply of blood.

**Press Clippings.**—Some news items from the lay press follow:

#### New Method Found in Disease War

##### Infantile Paralysis Progress Reported at Stanford

One more step has been taken by science in the effort to prevent infantile paralysis by applying zinc sulphate to the olfactory nerve.

Two Stanford University scientists, Dr. E. W. Schultz and Bacteriologist L. P. Gebhardt, continuing their researches, have developed a means to apply the zinc sulphate by a convenient technique, using droppers instead of the difficult spraying method heretofore employed.

Doctor Schultz warned the development represented progress and not achievement of a goal. Further tests will be carried on with funds raised, in part, through President Roosevelt's annual birthday ball, January 30.—*San Francisco Examiner*, January 13, 1938.